

CARDIFF HAS A BOOM

Welsh Town Made Great City by Coal-exporting Trade.

ONE DOCK'S AREA IS 52 ACRES

Tiny Seaport of a Century Ago, with a Thousand Inhabitants, Now Chief Coal-shipping Center of the World, Sheltering a Population of Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Souls.

Correspondence of The Washington Herald.
Cardiff, July 27.—Saturday last, when the great Alexandra docks and new city hall were opened by the King and a new avenue in the municipal park named by his majesty, was an important date in the history of both this city and the principality.

The growth of the metropolis of Wales has been remarkable. Cardiff has developed rapidly from a small cluster of houses hanging on to the skirts of an ancient castle into a city with the finest municipal buildings in the kingdom, and a population close on 200,000. The rapidity of its growth it is more akin to the mushroom cities on the other side of the Atlantic than to any town on this side. A century ago there was not a single dock at Cardiff. It was just a sleepy little seaport, containing about 400 houses and a population of a little more than 1,000 persons. At that period a vessel used to leave once a week with coal for Bristol, and that coal was brought down from the hills, a distance of nearly twenty miles, on the backs of mules.

Wealth in the Earth.
A century ago the people of South Wales never dreamed that beneath their green hills lay wealth greater than even the imagination could conceive. In the shape of the finest coal measures in the world, or that their small town would become the chief coal-exporting port of the world.

For two or three centuries the people of South Wales were content merely to get what coal they wanted for their own use by digging a hole in the ground outside their back doors, or if there was no coal quite so handy, going to the nearest hillside, burrowing a hole, and then taking out all they wanted. It never entered the head of the most imaginative Welshman of that day that nearly 50,000 tons of coal would ever be won from the bowels of these hills in the course of a single year and dispatched by steamships from Cardiff and neighboring ports to all parts of the world.

New Dock Is Immense.
The new dock is fifty-two acres in extent, about three acres larger than the old east dock. The depth of water will be forty-two feet, as against thirty-five feet of the Roath dock, and the thirty-one feet of the east dock. Seven railways connect with the Bute docks—the Great Western, London, and Northwestern, Midland, Taff Vale, Rhymney, Brecon, and Merthyr, and the Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport Railway.

Just as it has been necessary to increase the number of docks at Cardiff, so have improved shipping appliances had to be introduced. The most important of these is the Lewis-Hunter crane, of which Sir William Thomas Lewis, present head of the Bute undertaking, is joint inventor. Half a century ago it would have been regarded as smart work to ship 700 tons of coal into a vessel in one day. Now, by using the Lewis-Hunter cranes, as much as 10,000 tons can be put into one vessel in the course of twenty-four hours. Often 800 tons of coal are tipped into a vessel in an hour.

Brunei's Dream Outdone.
In another direction one finds striking evidence of how things have moved since the first dock was begun at Cardiff. Brunei, the great engineer, upon whose report the Taff Vale Railway was constructed, referred to the possibility of a single engine bringing down as much as 100 tons of coal at one time. To-day an engine will bring down a thousand tons at a speed twice as great as that mentioned by the great Brunei.

Cardiff has many interesting buildings, but none more picturesque or with more historical interest than Cardiff Castle, belonging to the Marquis of Bute. The building dates from the eleventh century, and a part of it is little more than a ruin. Caerphilly Castle, now a ruin, with its leaning tower and many traditions, is another of the show places that will be visited by his majesty. The town hall and law courts, though they are comparatively modern, have a very interesting story of commercial prosperity to tell, and cost a quarter of a million to erect.

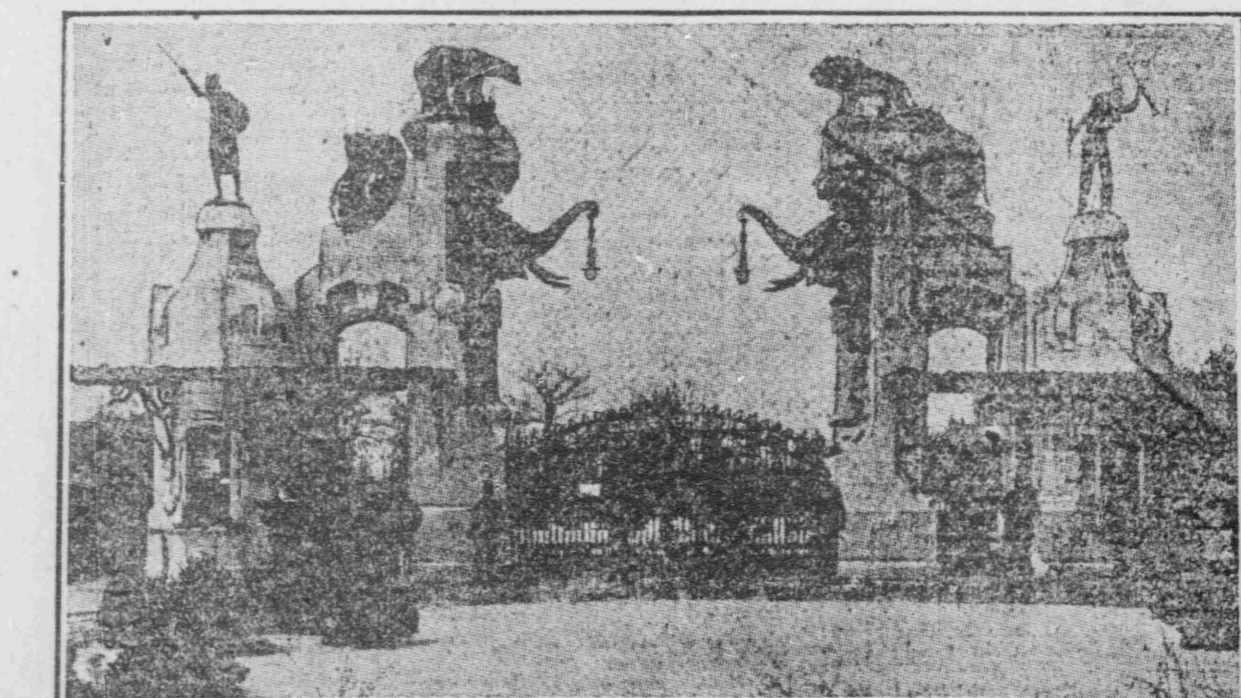
STARVING CLERGYMAN.

One Arrested on the Streets of London for Begging.

London, July 27.—A pathetic story of a starving clergyman was told at the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday, when Robert Wheeler, a pale, white-haired man of sixty-two, in shabby clerical attire, was charged with begging.

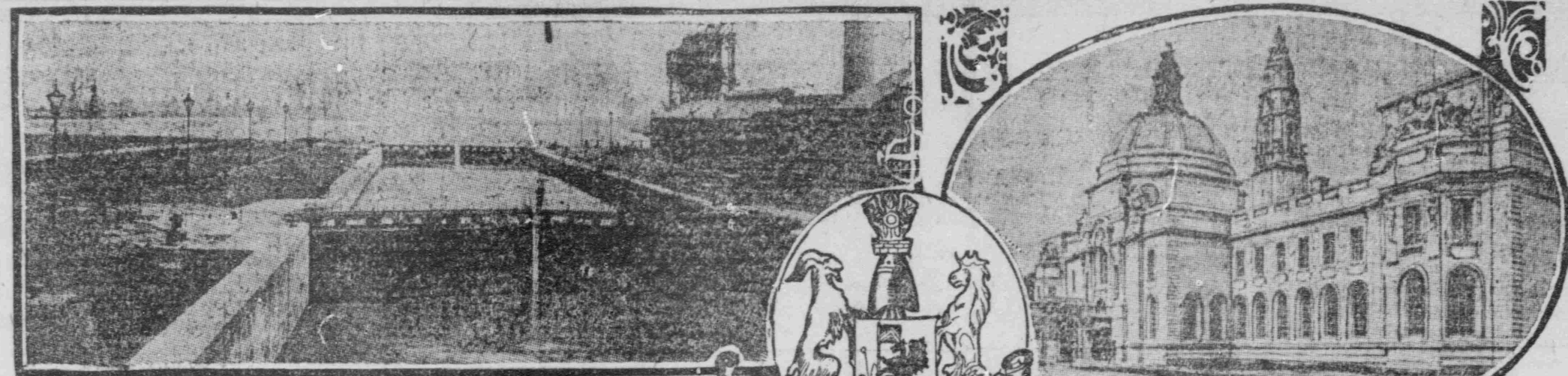
A constable had seen him accosting people in Parkhurst road, Islington, and when arrested he said he had earned nothing since Whit Sunday, and that he was literally starving. He ate ravenously the food given to him at the police station. His destitution had so affected him that he could not give an account of himself.

Mr. Wheeler was discharged and handed over to the care of the court mission-ary.



A WILD BEAST DECORATION FOR ENTRANCE TO HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AT HAMBURG.

Herr Carl Hagenbeck has made further extensions of his extraordinary open-air "Zoo," where the animals seem to be at liberty. They are placed among scenery resembling that of their native wilds, and the bars which protect the spectators are so cunningly concealed that visitors may imagine they are walking about in the forest company. The gateway to the "Zoo" is curiously like a triumphal arch recently erected at Nawangan for the installation of the new Jam, Prince Ranjitsingh.



New Queen Alexandra Dock



New City Hall

SUICIDE FOILS POLICE

Hunted Man Kills Himself After All-night Siege.

ATTEMPTS MURDER IN COURT

Sentenced to Prison for Assault, Wrestler Wounds His Accuser and Tries to Kill Officer Who Arrested Him—Barriadees Himself in His Home and Keeps Besiegers at Bay.

Paris, July 27.—A tragic "Fort Chabrol" drama has occurred at Toulouse. On Wednesday evening a wrestler named Tournier was sentenced at the local police court to eight months' imprisonment for a desperate assault on a man named Darnes.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced Tournier drew a revolver and fired, first at Darnes, who had given evidence against him, and then at the policeman who arrested him. Darnes was seriously injured, but the shot missed the policeman.

In the confusion which followed Tournier escaped from the court and fled to his house, which he barricaded against the police. When they approached the house for the purpose of capturing him he fired at them with his revolver, and several of the policemen narrowly escaped serious injury.

It was decided to lay siege to the house, and all night long the building was carefully watched. Several times the police attempted to obtain an entrance, but each time they were forced to retreat from the shots of Tournier's revolver.

At 3.30 yesterday afternoon the police heard a shot inside the house, and a moment afterward Tournier's wife appeared at the window and screamed out that her husband was dead.

The police inspector was suspicious of a ruse, however, and would not allow his men to enter the house till the woman had brought out her husband's revolver. Then the police entered the house, and they found the dead body of Tournier on the bed.

TYROL MYSTERY SOLVED.

Body of Man Who Had Been Missing for Nearly a Year Is Found.

Geneva, July 27.—The body of a Swiss deputy of Chaux de Fonds, was found today at the bottom of a precipice in the Tyrol.

The deputy mysteriously disappeared in August of last year. His son, who believes he was the victim of foul play, offered a large reward for the discovery of the crime, and employed a famous French detective without success.

GERMANS FAVOR FREE TRADE

Radical Paper Bases Stand on England's Success.

Declares British Trade Returns Are Complete Vindication of the Principle.

Berlin, July 27.—The Berliner Tageblatt, the organ of the Berlin Radicals, contains a remarkable article dealing with the returns of British trade for the first six months of this year.

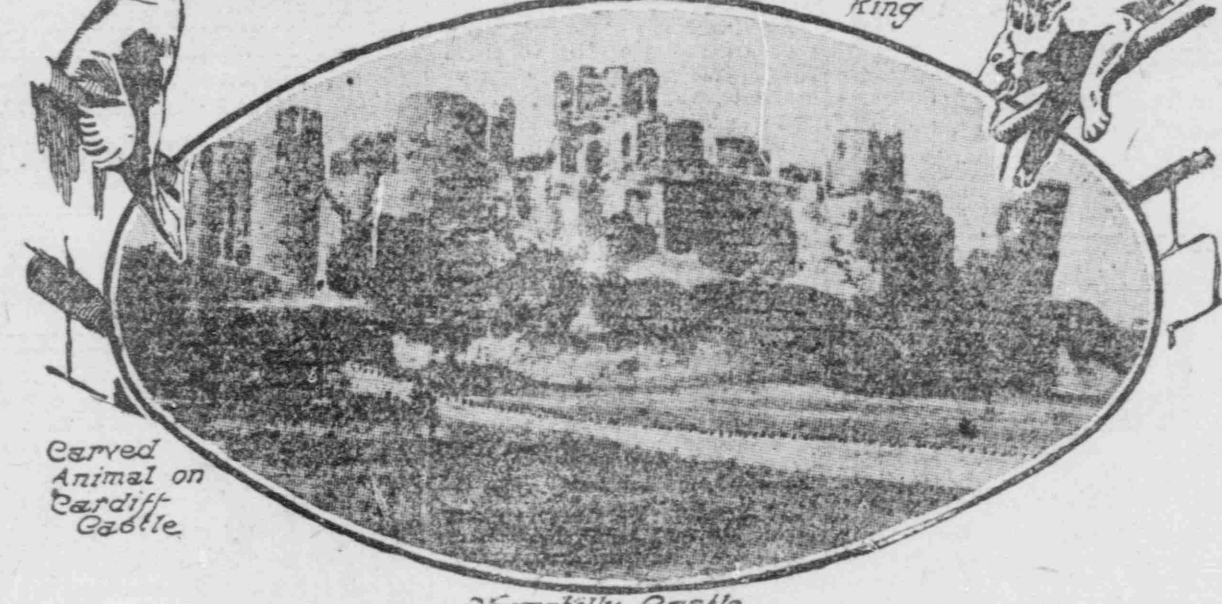
At no time, says the article, have the trade returns of any people shown such remarkable figures; never have the defenders of free trade had such a splendid justification; never have the gloomy victimations of protectionist pessimists been so completely proved to be false.

The result can only strengthen the government, which was elected to maintain free trade against protectionist tariffs. Protection has received a severe blow. The article goes on to show that not only is an extraordinary growth noticeable in imports, but in exports as well. Here the growth is simply without parallel. With regard to imports, no protectionist can extract comfort from an examination of the figures, for the increase in the imports is most marked in those items which England receives raw for further manufacture and export, such as cotton and wool, oil, skins, wood, ore, &c.

These figures, says the article, in conclusion, testify to the success of free trade as the basis of the economic policy of Great Britain. The figures are a clear refutation of protectionist nostrums.



King Edward Avenue in Municipal Park Named by the King



Caerphilly Castle
NEW DOCK AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN CARDIFF, WALES.

MAY SNAP THE KAISER

But Camera Fiends Must Ask Private Persons First.

GERMANY MAKES A NEW LAW

Snaphooters Allowed to "Take" Public Personages and Buildings Without Permission, but Mere Citizens and Their Property Are Protected from Undesired Publicity.

Berlin, July 27.—Damages to the extent of \$1,500, with a fine of \$250 or two months' imprisonment, may henceforth be the fate of anybody in Germany who snapshots a private person, work of art, or interior of a building, and circulates or publishes the picture without permission. Persons in the public eye, such as the Kaiser, the members of the royal family, statesmen, and actors, and all sorts of public buildings and works of art, may be snapshotted and reproduced without permission.

Tourists with cameras will not be affected as long as their snapshots are confined to such subjects. Illustrated newspapers are liable to the same restrictions. No police regulation is provided for, and prosecutions will follow only upon complaint of persons involved. The law is specially designed to protect the copyright of photographers, painters, sculptors, architects, and industrial artists. If the original works of the members of any of these professions are reproduced without their permission the reproducer may be punished as explained above.

FORCED OUT BY POPE.

Wuerzburg Professor Approved Views Objectionable to Rome.

Munich, July 27.—The widest attention has been attracted by the resignation of Prof. Merkley, of Wuerzburg, dean of the faculty of Catholic theology in that university.

Some weeks ago Prof. Merkley issued an appeal to South German Catholics for funds to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Prof. Schell, of Wuerzburg, whose advanced theological ideas were condemned by Rome. Prof. Schell afterward submitted to papal authority, and consented to withdraw his publications from circulation, but until his death he had never been received into full favor.

When, therefore, Prof. Merkley issued his appeal, the Pope at once wrote to another professor of Wuerzburg, Dr. Commer, condemning Dr. Merkley's action, and accusing all those who signed his appeal, among them the bishops of Bamberg and Regensburg, of ignorance of Catholic usages and Catholic theology, and ordering this condemnation to appear in every German diocesan newspaper.

His methods are similar to those of Wolff, Eisner, and Pikert, of Vienna, in their diagnosis of tuberculosis, consisting of the inoculation of a small portion of the skin with tuberculin. If a person is a victim of the disease, a characteristic cutaneous reaction takes place. In a healthy person there is no such reaction. In a similar manner, if a dose of a fifth part of a milligram of Prof. Chantemesse's specially prepared powdered typhoid toxin is dissolved in a drop of water and applied under the eyelid, an opathic diagnosis of typhoid fever can be made, if the disease exists.

The experiment is not dangerous and has no effect on the general health or temperature of the patient. A slight redness of the eyes disappears in two hours. Heretofore there has never been an exact diagnosis of typhoid fever.

ARISTOCRAT A PORK BUTCHER.

Vienna, July 27.—Aladar Stollnick, an aristocratic Lieutenant of a Hungarian hussar regiment, has resigned his commission to become an apprentice to a pork butcher in Budapest.

He declares it is impossible to live on his pay of \$400 a year, and that he has decided to become a butcher, as he considers the trade offers a good opening to a man of education. After serving a nine months' apprenticeship he will start business on his own account in the Hungarian capital.

SEA MONSTER IS LAUNCHED.

England's Battle Ship Bellerophon Larger Than Dreadnought.

Portsmouth, England, July 27.—With the launching of the battle ship Bellerophon, England's second vessel of the Dreadnought class, to-day, the largest and most powerful war ship in the world took the water.

Princess Henry of Battenberg christened the huge ship. Thousands of persons attended the launching.

The Bellerophon is of 18,500 tons, against the Dreadnought's 17,900 tons. Her engines are of 23,000 horsepower, guaranteeing a speed of 20 1/2 knots.

Ten 25-inch guns distributed in five turrets constitute the main battery. She also carries a number of 4-inch guns for repelling torpedo boats. On the whole, her armament is considered superior to that of the Dreadnought.

Despite her great size, unusual speed will be exercised in her construction, although the record of the Dreadnought will not be broken. Her keel was laid in December, 1906. It is estimated over a year will be required to complete the war ship.

SWAIN SUES WOMAN AGED 70

Alleges Frau Poeck Failed to Keep Promise to Wed Him.

Sells His Shop, Expecting Wealthy Spouse, and Court Decision Leaves Him in Lurch.

Vienna, July 27.—Frau Poeck, who is seventy years of age was sued in the High Court here yesterday for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Herr Johann Egenberger, a retired shopman, of Baden, who brought the action, said Frau Poeck had lived at his house, and seduced him and a kiss.

Herr Egenberger disposed of his shop, when Frau Poeck changed her mind and advised him to get a wife from some almshouse, as she could never think of marrying any one who had been a shopman.

Frau Poeck denied that she ever became engaged, and added that she would rather hang herself than remarry. The court accepted her version and gave a verdict with costs accordingly.

CAN DIAGNOSE TYPHOID.

French Scientist Discovers Certain Method to Locate Disease.

Paris, July 27.—Prof. Chantemesse, one of the leading French sanitarians, has made an important discovery of the means of diagnosing typhoid fever in the incipient stages.

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To-morrow a special delegate of the fine arts department will deliver it solemnly to the mayor of Ascoli Piceno, who will in future be held responsible for its safe keeping.

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PUTS LIGHT ON CONGO

Maj. Lemaire Says He Was the Negroes' Friend.

MEMOIRS OF ADMINISTRATOR

Defends His Course While Leopold's Agent in the Free State and Declares His Barbarous Punishment of Soldiers Was Meant to Incite Respect for Long-suffering Natives.

Brussels, July 27.—The newspaper La Dernière Heure publishes an installment of the memoirs of Maj. Charles Lemaire, the Congo administrator.

In the introduction Maj. Lemaire recalls that on January 24, 1906, he was intrusted with a mission for the delimitation of the boundaries of Albert Edward Nyanza. Four days before his departure the government of the Free State canceled his appointment. The reason for this action, Maj. Lemaire declares, was that the judicial authorities of the Congo were ready to open proceedings against him, and against a number of his former agents who were in Congolese territory.

"I resigned from the Congo service," he writes, "and I asked to be returned to my regiment on account of wounds received in the Congo. A royal decree awarded me the magnificent pension of 1,485 francs per annum."

In Defense of Negroes.

Maj. Lemaire then gives an account of his career. He was twenty-six years old, he says, when he first arrived in the Congo, and he at first followed the example set him there. "My African education," he says, "began with cannon shots and the burning of villages; in a word, with the abuse of force, and with all its consequent excesses. It took four years for my eyes to be opened to realities."

"Since then I never gave up defending the negroes, and when I returned to Africa I did not kill any longer, but I was merciless in regard to soldiers who had been corrupted by the rubber regime. I enforced upon them the respect of the native, and I succeeded by the infliction of punishments which to-day are characterized as being outside the regulations. I had to choose my punishments, either using the whip or setting the country to fire and sword on the excuse of military conquests."

Soldiers Get Revenge.
Maj. Lemaire sketches a significant picture of the moral condition of the Congolese troops which he commanded. He recalls his mission to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and declares that no native ever had occasion to complain of his conduct. He understands what joy it must have given the soldiers he commanded to be able to revenge themselves upon him by their depredations before the public prosecutor who was sent from Boma. Maj. Lemaire's account was given on January 15 to the secretaries of the interior, and of foreign affairs of the Congo State, who instructed him, says the major, to tell his story at Boma.

"I pointed out," says Maj. Lemaire, "that I was unpopular at Boma. The secretary of the interior observed that he would never have tolerated the flogging of women, and said that the passage in my report, in which I spoke of the flogging, completely escaped his notice. In taking my leave, I said that the first article in the newspapers would not come from me. The secretary for foreign affairs said, 'The press will not speak.'"

His Letter to the King.
Maj. Lemaire also publishes the text of a letter he addressed to King Leopold upon being informed that the command of the mission to determine the 24th meridian had been withdrawn from him. He also publishes the text of a note in which he tells how much he disliked taking measures against women in connection with a reconnaissance carried out from the Lambert Rapids to M'Volo, between December 14 and December 25, 1905.

The secretary general of the interior for the Congo, in replying to the letter addressed to the king, said: "The government has decided not to let you go on the mission to determine the 24th meridian, for, as you have already been informed, the bench has notified its intention, should you ever be found upon Congo Free State territory, of instituting proceedings against you. This makes your mission to the Congo impossible without running counter to the provisions of justice."

"If the government," adds the major, "does not recognize that circumstances of extreme gravity, not only for the Congo, but especially for Belgium, forced these barbarous punishments upon me against which my heart revolts, it ought to deprive me of my rank. The government has, however, sent me not criticisms, but congratulations."

BLOCKS GERMAN PLAN

Wilhelmina Spoils Kaiser's Naval Object-lesson.

NO WARSHIPS IN THE RHINE

Holland Owns River's Mouth, and Queen's Foreign Minister Declines to Let Wilhelm's Torpedo Boats Steam in to Impress Cologne with the Fatherland's Importance.

Paris, July 27.—A curious story of the frustration of a novel naval display contemplated by the Kaiser is told by the Echo de Paris.

In an eloquent speech delivered at Cologne the Kaiser is reported to have announced that the inhabitants of the city would soon have an opportunity of realizing Germany's naval power, for he intended to send a fleet of torpedo boats up the Rhine and they would anchor off Cologne.

Soon afterward the German minister at The Hague called on the Dutch minister of foreign affairs and said to him: "You know about the splendid words of my august master, who is going to send five or six torpedo boats up to Cologne?"

"Send up? How?" asked the Dutch minister, in apparent bewilderment.

"Why, up the Rhine, of course."

"Oh, no, not up the Rhine," said the Dutch minister. "The mouths of the Rhine belong to Holland, and her majesty the Queen does not intend them to be disposed of without her leave."

There was no further talk about torpedo boats, adds the Echo de Paris, which gives the story on the authority of a "distinguished Dutchman at The Hague."

KILLED BY A SHARK.

Vienna, July 27.—Visitors to the bathing establishment at San Giorio, in the Lina Island, on the Adriatic, witnessed a ghastly scene yesterday.

A woman teacher was swimming a little distance from the coast, when a big shark was seen approaching. The unfortunate woman tried hard to escape, but was reached by the monster, which caught hold of her leg. In a moment the shark, with its human prey, had disappeared in the depth of the sea.

KILLS PLOTTER AGAINST WITTE

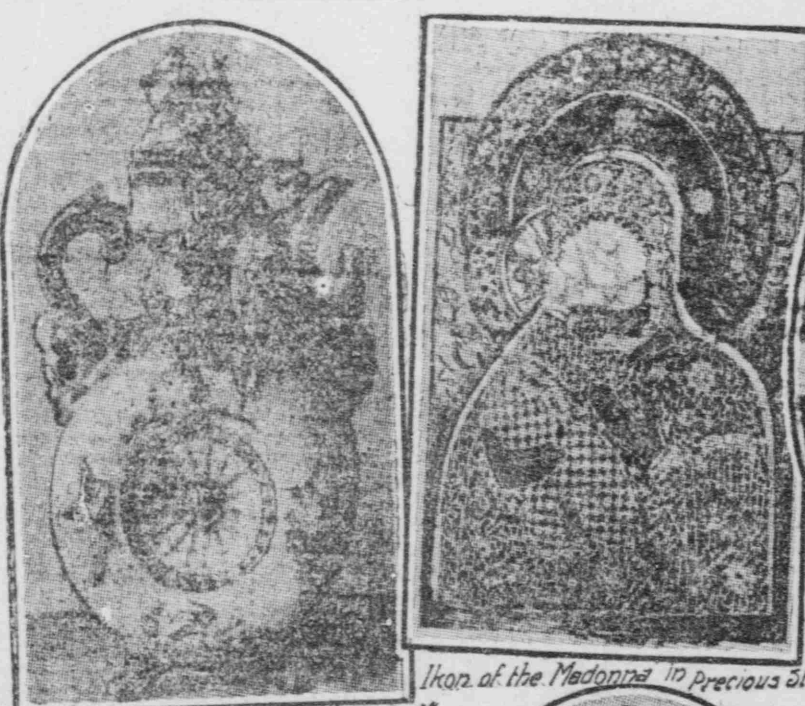
Young Workman Stabs Him While Receiving Bombs for Count.

Tells Revolutionary Committee He Will Commit Suicide if Not Condemned to Death.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—After killing Dr. Jolles, the Moscow editor, at the order of the man Kazantsev, one of the Black Hundreds, who said it was the wish of the revolutionaries, a young workman named Fedorov was ordered to kill Count Witte.

In a confession just forwarded by the social revolutionary committee, he says that he then suspected Kazantsev, and that the moment of receiving from him the bombs meant for the count, stabbed him again and again with his dagger, almost separating the body of one of them, and destroyed the documents of the rural court of justice.

Nothing is known here of the disorders in the Kherson province.



Vase Decorated by Princess Tenchiff

Icon of the Madonna in Precious Stones

Princess Tenchiff in her Studio

OUIDA REFUSES CHARITY.

Tears Up Bank Notes Sent by Generous Italians.

Rome, July 27.—Ouida refuses to receive offerings of money sent to her by the Italians. She tears up the bank notes and throws the pieces into the street.

The Tribune publishes a letter from the mayor of Massarosa, who says he vainly attempted to deliver to her \$2 offered by one of the Tribune's readers, and it warns Italians not to show generosity toward an ungrateful foreigner. It concludes by quoting the proverb that charity begins at home.

Endow Cecil Rhodes' School.

London, July 27.—The trustees of the late Cecil Rhodes' bequests for educational purposes have decided to endow two Rhodes scholarships, worth \$100 a year each, at the Bishops Stortford High School, at which Rhodes was educated, and which was revived and rebuilt by his father, while he was vicar of Bishops Stortford.

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